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=> s (klk8 or (kallikrein 8) or neuropsin or TADG14)
L1          618 (KLK8 OR (KALLIKREIN 8) OR NEUROPSIN OR TADG14)

=> S (Disease or disorder or condition or syndrome) (6A) (heart or cardiovascular
or metabolic or urological or reproduction)
L2      1255416 (DISEASE OR DISORDER OR CONDITION OR SYNDROME) (6A) (HEART OR
                CARDIOVASCULAR OR METABOLIC OR UROLOGICAL OR REPRODUCTION)

=> s l1 (P) l2
L3            2 L1 (P) L2

=> d l3 1-2 bib ab

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
AN   2007:234223  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200700234396
TI   Association of apolipoprotein e e4 polymorphism with age: The third
     national health and nutrition examination survey genetic study.
AU   Chu, Audrey Y. [Reprint Author]; Astor, Brad C.; Coresh, Josef;
     Berthier-Schaad, Yvette; Smith, Michael W.; Shuldiner, Alan R.; Kao, W. H.
     Linda
CS   Johns Hopkins Univ, Bloomberg Sch Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD USA
SO   Circulation, (FEB 27 2007) Vol. 115, No. 8, pp. E295.
     Meeting Info.: 47th Annual Conference on Cardiovascular Disease
     Epidemiology and Prevention. Orlando, FL, USA. February 28 -March 03,
     2007. Amer Heart Assoc, Council Epidemiol & Prevent; Council Nutr, Phys
     Activ & Metabolism; Natl Heart, Lung & Blood Inst.
     CODEN: CIRCAZ. ISSN: 0009-7322.
DT   Conference; (Meeting)
     Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 11 Apr 2007
     Last Updated on STN: 11 Apr 2007
AB   The e4 allele of Apolipoprotein E (APOE) is associated with markedly
     increased risk of Alzheimer's disease and weakly increased risk
     of cardiovascular disease.  Previous studies have
     shown lower e4 frequency in the elderly but none have examined this across
     a wide age range in a nationally representative sample.  The objective of
     this study is to investigate APOE allele frequency by age groups (20-39,
     40-59, 60-69, and > 70 years) in a subset of 5,583 participants of the
     Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) who
     were included in the genetic study.  Allele frequencies were estimated
     with NHANES III sampling weights and stratified by race/ethnicity
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[non-Hispanic whites (NHW), non-Hispanic blacks (NHB), and Mexican Americans (MA)]. Weighted linear regression was used to determine the association between APOE e4 and age. The overall frequency of the e4 allele in NHW, NHB, and MA was 15.2%, 22.0% and 10.7%, respectively, consistent with previous reports. In NHW, the frequency of e4 decreased with increasing age (p = 0.001). Similarly, frequency of the e4 allele was the lowest in the > 70 group in both NHB and MA, but neither association was statistically significant (Table). There was no significant association of the APOE e4 allele with prevalent CVD, diabetes, hypertension or dyslipidemia. A significantly lower APOE e4 allele frequency in older age was found in this nationally representative sample of non-Hispanic whites. This suggests differential selection for mortality or non-participation of APOE e4 carriers at older age which can bias cross-sectional studies of APOE variation.[GRAPHICS]flammatory markers, although evidence for a genetic contribution to inflammatory response to fat intake is less clear and will require additional data to fully evaluate.[GRAPHICS]iation between genetic variants (rs1722561 and rs1701946) in the KLK8 gene and IAs. Further work is needed to determine whether variants in the KLK gene family account for the linkage signal for IA on chromosome 19.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:216980 CAPLUS
DN 142:274082
TI Diagnostics and therapeutics for diseases associated with human kallikrein 8 (KLK8)
IN Golz, Stefan; Brueggemeier, Ulf; Geerts, Andreas; Polej, Stefanie
PA Bayer Healthcare AG, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005022164	A2	20050310	WO 2004-EP9199	20040817
	WO 2005022164	A3	20050630		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1664790	A2	20060607	EP 2004-764189	20040817
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	US 20070196372	A1	20070823	US 2006-568762	20060810
PRAI	EP 2003-19799	A	20030830		
	WO 2004-EP9199	W	20040817		

AB The invention provides a human kallikrein 8 (KLK8) which is associated with the cardiovascular diseases, dermatol. diseases, neurol. diseases, metabolic diseases, cancer disorders, urol. diseases, gastroenterol. diseases and reproduction disorders. The invention also provides assays for the identification of compds. useful in the treatment or prevention of cardiovascular diseases, dermatol. diseases, neurol. diseases, metabolic diseases, cancer disorders, urol. diseases, gastroenterol. diseases and

reproduction disorders. The invention also features compds. which bind to and/or activate or inhibit the activity of KLK8 as well as pharmaceutical compns. comprising such compds.

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